

thought back to 1988, when I joined my husband on his first visit to the historic chamber of the Senate, where the historian lectured us about the famous figures in American history who had occupied these seats. I looked at Joe and asked him what he was thinking and he talked about how proud and honored he was to be part of this rich history. "What about you? What are you thinking?" he asked. "About Hitler," I replied. "About how he tried to annihilate all the Jews, and here I am on the floor of the Senate, the wife of a Senator. I am thinking about throwing my fist up in the air in defiance of Hitler."

That is the feeling I had again, more powerfully than ever before, at Birkeneau and Auschwitz. We were rising above the defiled and tortured and abandoned. We were free Jews singing to God, responsible for one another.

Am yisrael chai. The people of Israel live. The Israeli flag was around us and we knew how great our need for a place of refuge; wanting to trust, yet learning the bitter lessons of history. We Americans know how special our country is, a country where a Jew could become a Senator, and where his wife, a survivor, can be chosen by the President to participate in a commemoration of the liberation—the destruction—of the planet of death.

I had to go there. No matter how much you read, and how much you hear about it, and how much you talk to your family and parents—even if you are as close to the Holocaust as the child of survivors—you have to go there and see this horrendously evil, evil, evil place that stinks in its profanity, that is so ugly it shakes your belief in everything, your belief in mankind, your faith in God. You will not understand. But you will know.

Now, home with my family, I look forward to the day when I will travel to my father's grave in New Jersey and place the stone from Auschwitz on the ground that contains his earthly remains, confident that this spirit survives in eternity, never again to live on a planet of death. Never again.●

#### TRIBUTE TO THE COLORADO STATE FOOTBALL TEAM AND COACH SONNY LUBICK

● Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I would like to recognize the Colorado State football team and Coach Sonny Lubick.

Last year, Coach Lubick and the CSU Rams finished their season with a 10-and-2 record, the most wins in school history. The team also claimed the school's first Western Athletic Conference championship and its first trip to the Holiday Bowl. Coach Lubick was named the Western Athletic Conference's coach of the year and Sports Illustrated's national coach of the year.

His players have distinguished themselves as well. Ten players over the last 2 years have earned first-team all-WAC honors. Demonstrating excellence in the classroom as well as on the field, six were named to the WAC's all-academic team.

For the first time since 1978, a Ram—Safety Greg Myers—was named first-team All-American. Greg goes into the season ranked by The Sporting News as one of the top five safeties in the Nation.

Their success has not gone unnoticed. CSU reports a school-record 8,000

season tickets sold this year. While that success will bring new challenges, I am confident Coach Lubick and his team will continue to reach new heights.

As the USA Today wrote: "In '94, the Rams found a way to win tough ones." That spirit, more than anything, defines the Colorado spirit.●

#### JOSEF GINGOLD

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to honor the late violinist Josef Gingold and his family.

Mr. Gingold was a world-renowned violinist and a music professor at Indiana University who selflessly devoted his life to teaching music. His distinguished career in the musical arts and his devotion to teaching serves as an example of a life of tireless dedication. His legacy continues; many of his students have gone on to careers as conductors, musicians, and teachers in major symphonies and schools throughout the world. He also built the program at Indiana University's School of Music to become recognized internationally as one of the most respected curriculums for the world's next generation of violinists.

The Gingold family is a model of strong morals and family values in their cohesiveness and unity in crisis. Despite having encountered struggles since Mr. Gingold's passing, they have shown dignity and perseverance in coming together to grieve and to console one another.

Mr. Gingold's son and daughter-in-law, George and Anne Gingold, who are residents of the State of Connecticut, have graciously donated a collection of Mr. Gingold's books, music, letters, pictures, competition notes, and other materials to be available to teachers, musicians, and historians at the Library of Congress.

Josef Gingold lived a life that should be an example to all of us. He loved and provided for his family while as a professor of music at Indiana University. He will long be remembered as a man who touched many and helped countless others through his dedication and devotion to music and his passion for teaching.●

#### CODES AND STANDARDS PROGRAM

● Mr. BINGAMAN. Mr. President, today I rise in support of the Codes and Standards Program as mandated under the Energy Policy Act of 1992. Federal appliance efficiency standards were established because manufacturers wanted one federal standard as opposed to 50 different, and perhaps inconsistent, standards.

The consumer benefits from the Codes and Standards program. The program establishes minimum energy conservation standards for a variety of electrical components, electrical consumer goods and building codes.

The effects of the Codes and Standards program are significant. For ex-

ample, new energy standards for clothes washers have the potential to save consumers up to two-thirds of their current energy and water costs before the end of the decade.

The appliance standards adopted to date will save consumers a net of \$132 billion over the lifetime of the affected products.

What is good for the consumer is good for the industry. The further benefits of this program are: The standards also decrease pressure on utilities to build new power plants; preserve precious natural fuel resources; promote greater water conservation in drought stricken states; make U.S. products more competitive in domestic markets against foreign competition.

I know that the industry has raised significant criticisms of the Department of Energy. As a result, the Department has organized workshops and public meetings with manufacturers to work towards consensus. I support continuing a consensus approach to revising standards.

Today, the Senate has accepted an amendment that will preclude the proposal, issuance or prescription of rules on new or amended appliance and equipment standards for one year. After this limited time period for technical review, I urge my colleagues to remain firmly in support of the Codes and Standards program.●

#### SEYBOURN H. LYNNE FEDERAL COURTHOUSE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 170, S. 369.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 369) designating the Federal courthouse in Decatur, Alabama, as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse," and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. President, I rise today to thank the Senate and the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works for the unanimous support given toward the passage of S. 369, a bill which will rename the Federal Courthouse in Decatur, AL, in honor of Senior Judge Seybourn Harris Lynne.

This bill, which is cosponsored by Senator RICHARD SHELBY honors a distinguished Alabama jurist. Judge Lynne has contributed 45 years of dedicated service to the Federal bench, serving on the United States District Court for the northern District of Alabama.

Judge Lynne is a native for Decatur, AL, where he graduated from Decatur High School in 1923. He attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the present-day Auburn University, and he graduated from this outstanding university with highest distinction. Judge

Lynne then went on to earn his law degree from the University of Alabama School of Law in 1930. While he was in law school, he served as track coach and assistant football coach at the university. Upon graduation from law school, Judge Lynne practiced law in a partnership formed with his father, Mr. Seybourn Arthur Lynne.

In 1934, Judge Lynne was elected Judge of the Morgan County Court. He remained in that position until January 1941, when he took over the elected duties of judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Alabama. On June 16, 1937, he married Katherine Donaldson Brandau of Knoxville, TN. In December of 1942, he resigned from the bench to voluntarily enter the military. After earning the rank of lieutenant colonel, he was relieved of active duty in November of 1945 and awarded the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious service in operations against the enemy.

When an opening occurred on the Federal bench, Alabama Senators Lister Hill and John Bankhead were called upon to provide an appropriate individual to be considered by the White House for this judgeship. After discussions and a review of Judge Lynne's background, the decision was made to put forward his name. However, one important factor should be noted, namely that as he was being considered for a Federal judgeship, Judge Lynne was still serving his country in the South Pacific. In these days of self-serving rhetoric, it is refreshing to know that the outstanding reputation and attributes of Judge Lynne were already being recognized by his peers.

In January 1946, President Harry S. Truman appointed Judge Lynne to the United States District Court for the Northern District of Alabama. In 1953, he became the Chief Judge, and in 1973 he became Senior Judge.

As Chief Judge for the Northern District of Alabama, Judge Lynne was known as an outstanding leader. His knowledge and management skills ensured a solid, working relationship between the Federal bench and the bar. The Northern District was not burdened with a stale and over-ripe docket and the court's caseload was kept timely and up-to-date thanks to the leadership of Judge Lynne.

In addition to this leadership responsibilities, Judge Lynne worked hard and carried a full caseload. In fact, even in senior status, he continues to work long hours and keeps a complete docket of cases. Over the years, Judge Lynne has been recognized as an outstanding mediator who often was able to reconcile competing interests in order to forge a thoughtful compromise. A number of businesses and individuals in Alabama are growing and thriving today due to Judge Lynne's abilities as an arbiter who was able to settle complex and difficult disputes.

In addition to his life on the bench, Judge Lynne has been very active in church, civic, school and professional

activities. He has served his church, Southside Baptist Church—Birmingham, AL, As a Deacon, A men's bible class teacher, and a trustee. He has also served both the Crippled Children's Clinic of Birmingham and the eye Foundation Hospital of Birmingham as trustee. In 1967, he Served as the president of the University of Alabama law school Alumni Association.

Therefore, I believe that the naming of this Federal Courthouse is a fitting tribute to Judge Seybourn Harris Lynne for his tireless work on behalf of the State and Federal bench.

Mr. HATFIELD. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 369) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 369

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION.

The Federal Courthouse in Decatur, Alabama, is designated as the "Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse".

#### SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in any law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the building referred to in section 1 is deemed to be a reference to the Seybourn H. Lynne Federal Courthouse.

#### BRUCE R. THOMPSON U.S. COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 171, S. 734.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 734) to designate the United States Courthouse and Federal building to be constructed at the Southeastern corner of Liberty and South Virginia Streets in Reno, Nevada, as the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building," and for other purposes.

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 734) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 734

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF BRUCE R. THOMPSON UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE AND FEDERAL BUILDING.

The United States courthouse and Federal building to be constructed at the southeast-

ern corner of Liberty and South Virginia Streets in Reno, Nevada, shall be known and designated as the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

#### SEC. 2. LEGAL REFERENCES.

Any reference in a law, regulation, document, record, map, or other paper of the United States to the courthouse and Federal building referred to in section 1 shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Bruce R. Thompson United States Courthouse and Federal Building".

#### ALBERT V. BRYAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 172, S. 965.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the bill.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 965) to designate the United States Courthouse for the Eastern District of Virginia in Alexandria, Virginia as the "Albert V. BRYAN United States Courthouse."

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered and deemed read the third time, passed, and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be placed at the appropriate place in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the bill (S. 965) was deemed read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 965

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

#### SECTION 1. DESIGNATION OF ALBERT V. BRYAN UNITED STATES COURTHOUSE.

(a) NEW COURTHOUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal building located at Courthouse Square South and Jamieson Avenue in Alexandria, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building referred to in paragraph (1) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse".

(b) OLD COURTHOUSE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Federal building located at 200 South Washington Street in Alexandria, Virginia, shall not be known and designated as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse".

(2) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the Federal building known and designated prior to the effective date of this section as the "Albert V. Bryan United States Courthouse" shall be deemed to be a reference to the Federal building referred to in paragraph (1).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall become effective on the date of the completion of the construction of the Federal building referred to in subsection (a)(1).

#### FRANCIS J. HAGEL BUILDING

Mr. HATFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of calendar No. 173, S. 1076.